

A Compleat
HISTORY
Of the Pretended
PRINCE
O F
W A L E S,

F R O M

His supposed Conception by the Late
Abdicared Queen, to the Fatal Exit of
his True Mother Mrs. *MART GREY*.

W H E R E I N

All the Depositions of the Witnesses
procur'd by King *James*, are fairly sta-
ted and examined, and all that has
been writ upon that Subject con-
sulted, in order to set the whole In-
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L O N D O N,
Printed in the Year. 1696.

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PRINCE

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WALESES, &c.

BEfore we come to relate the man-
ner of this Imposture, it will
not be amiss to take notice of
the State of affairs at the time
when it was set on foot, which
we find to have been thus. The late K.
thought himself established on the Throne
by his success against the Duke of Mon-
mouth and the Earl of Argile, and ha-
ving a standing Army on Foot; and be-

ing in good Terms with the Pope and the *French King*, the Juncture seemed as proper as heart could wish to fall upon Methods for securing the Roman Catholics against all future Enquiries into former Misdemeanors, and to Introduce their Religion to be that of the Nation. They knew the King to be growing old and infirm, and Experience had taught them by *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, that a Protestant Successor could easily destroy the *Romish Hærel*, which a Popish Predecessor had Rebuilt, and therefore the only way to prevent such an after-clap was to entail the Crown on a Popish Heir, these were the true Causes that gave Birth to this horrid Imposture, which being once resolved on was managed thus.

The Earl of *Castlemain* was sent on a splendid Embassy to *Rome*, where tho' some might put Satyrical Taunts upon him by placing horns on the Gates at his publick Entrance, yet he brought matters to a good understanding betwixt the King and the Pope, in Testimony whereof Count *D'Ada* was sent thither as Nuncio, during whose stay at
White-

Whitehall the matter was concerted, and as necessary preliminaries to such a Religious Cheat, the Queens Mother must make presents to the Lady of Loretto, the King undertook a pilgrimage to St. Winefrees Well; and the Queen to further her Conception makes a Journey to the Bath.

Such infallible means were enough to possess the Papists with an Invincible Faith, that they must needs attain their end, and therefore they gave it out with mighty assurance that the Queen would certainly have a Boy, and Mrs. Coker in particular, who was very well known to be an Incomparable Widwife, for ushering Popish shams into the world, in her printed Answer to the Queries of a certain Physician, Upbraided him and some others for Laughing at her because she said her Majesty was full of Children; but it now proved so true that she hop'd we should have a Prince of Wales.

Then just about the time of this pretended Conception, Father Peters was made a Privy Councillor, to prevent its being contested by any of the Members of that Honourable board; and to stir

stir them up to make Orders concerning
 the Queen and the Child, that so it might
 be spread thro' the Nation on the Cre-
 dit of the Privy Council. And the King
 himself being Conscious of his own and
 the Queens Imperfections, yet being wil-
 ling to carry on the Imposture, was
 pleased to say that her pregnancy was a
 very odd thing, Insinuating as if Heaven
 had wrought a Miracle in favour of his
 Religion.

And to Rivet the belief of her preg-
 nancy in the minds of the people, he takes
 a Journey to Chatham, and in the mean
 time a feigned report of the Duke of
 Modena's death was cunningly conveyed
 to his Sister the Queen, who pretended
 a danger of Miscarriage by the fright,
 and on this occasion the King was sent
 for back in all haste.

Then about 22 Weeks after the sup-
 posed Conception, it's given out that her
 Majesty had Milk in her Breasts, but tho
 several Protestants desired it, they could
 never be permitted to View them, nay
 nor the Princess of Denmark, who was
 at that time going to the Bath, and
 whose Testimony of its truth if the mat-
 ter

ter had been really so, would have satisfied all those who entertained any doubt concerning it ; certainly had the thing been real it was so much the Interest of the Court to have had the Princesses attestation of that affair, that they would without all doubt have solicited her to see and Witness it ; especially seeing they knew that a fallacy was suspected.

The same circumstances of an Imposture are to be offered concerning her belly, which was never shown to, nor suffered to be felt by any Protestant Lady, and it was particularly observed by those who did make it their business that the Circumference thereof was not large enough for a Child so lusty ; nor was it natural like other Womens, she did neither bend in the back, nor had she the Extension and Protention of the Hip that is usual in Women with Child, and that was particularly taken Notice of on this occasion in another Lady standing by her.

Another Evidence of the Imposture was, the Parties immediately imployed about her, such as *Mrs. Wilks, Delabadie Turini, &c.*

a Busie rigid bigotted Villanous people, who had cunning enough to manage such a Wickedness, and a Conscience well enough prepared to digest it.

In was observed in the next place that no other Nurse was provided to be about her but this *Mrs. Delabadie*, whereas every Person of Quality, nay, most rich Citizens Wives, use to be better prepared; neither was there any Wet Nurse, nor men Midwives bespoke, tho she used to be well provided in all those respects at her other Deliveries.

Nay, her Doctors of Physick were not so much as ordered to attend against the 2d. Reckoning, and tho their Majesties Respective Drs. have Chambers appointed about their Lodgings, at all their Courts and at all times, whether there be occasion or none, and do attend at such Chambers, yet her Doctors attended not, tho the occasion was so great, so that of four or five, there was but one so near as to be there till after the pretended delivery, the reason of which is plain, lest they should have been so diligent as to follow the Court, and by being too near about her discover the Cheat.

Ano-

Another mighty evidence of the Im-
 posture was this, that the Queen for pre-
 venting all objections ought to have gi-
 ven notice of the House and Room
 where she intended to lie in, that the
 Princesses, or any for them, might have
 searcht such Room to see whether there
 was no false door, traps or other Con-
 veniences for Juggling ; or if there were
 to nail 'em up, and to have suffered
 no more but one door, and to have
 likewise Guards kept at that door for
 some days before the delivery, accord-
 ing to the direction of the Civil Law in
 such Cases: and which if the pregnancy
 had been real the King and Queen would
 certainly have not only agreed to but
 solicited that it might have been done,
 when they knew that a Cheat was sus-
 pected ; but instead of this, it was some-
 times given out that she intended to lie in
 at *Windsor*, at other times at *Richmond*,
 sometimes at *St. James's*, and anon at *Wind-
 sor* again.

The Law before mentioned doth al-
 so provide that the present Heir shall
 not only have Liberty to search such Wo-
 mens belly before hand (which was al-

ways denied in this Case) but likewise tho they be satisfied of the pregnancy to make use of after Circumspection lest a dead Child should be changed for a living one, or a Girl changed for a Boy. And for the better prevention of an Imposture, this Law doth moreover direct that the Heir, or those deputed by them might keep the pregnant Woman from going out of their sight so many days before the pretended delivery ; and unless such directions be followed, it presumes that an Heir is not truly born, how much more then in this Case when they were wilfully omitted and refused ?

For instead of due notice beforehand as Law and reason does require, the Bed was set up at St. James's but one day before the pretended delivery, and the Queen was not at the place above 12 hours before the time, having neither Linen Nurse nor Midwife about her ; and that also in the night time when people were asleep and could not know of her going thither, so that there was no time allowed to make due Observation of passages as the abovementioned Law requires in such cases.

We

We shall next Consider the place, to which one would think she should have had the greatest Aversion imaginable, because all her other Children born there died ; but however Inconvenient it might be upon that account it was the most Convenient place in the World for an Imposture, by reason of the situation of the adjoining Convent, and at the same time the Park Gates were kept Lockt for their farther security.

It must also be observed that the Queen gave out she would come in *July* and accordingly most of the *Irish* Nobility prepared to be here against that time but the Countess of *Tyrconnel* was here in *June* at the delivery, because she was one of the principal Persons concerned in the Intrigue ; and therefore had better Intelligence of the time than the rest.

Another thing which diverted the thoughts of those who were observant and watchfull enough to enquire into all the proceedings of this affair, was the unexpected Imprisonment of the Bishops, which put all people into an amazement and consternation ; and prevented the attendance of those Prelates at the pretended

tended Delivery : Whose concern for the Protestant Religion, and that Justice should be done the Princesses of *Orange* and *Denmark*, would have put them upon demanding such satisfaction in the matter as should not have been consistent with an Imposture, which could not have been reasonably denied to Persons of their Character, and seeing their Testimony would have fully satisfied the Nation, their being shut up in the *Tower* at that time gives strong ground of suspicion, that their presence at the pretended Delivery could by no means have been admitted, because then the Intrigue had been discovered, and their being Prisoners in the *Tower* was the best pretence which could be made use of why they should not be present.

But there is yet a much stronger ground of suspicion than any of those hitherto mentioned, viz. That tho we had an Ambassador residing in *Holland*, yet the Princess of *Orange* was not invited till almost the 10th of *June*, tho' her Royal Highness was the Party who by the Law abovementioned should have had notice of the Queens bigness ; when she intended

to lie in and where, and whom it was their Interest to have present, for avoiding of all Objections, and the Inconveniencies which might otherwise accrue; but so it was, that she had no Invitation till it was impossible for her to be here at the time of the Delivery; whereas the Dutchess of *Portsmouth* was sent for in *April* and came in *May*. Nor is there any reason to be given why the Princess of *Denmark* should not have been urg'd to be present if the pregnancy had been real, seeing her presence might have been had much more easily, and would have every whitt been as satisfactory to the people as that of the Princess of *Orange*; but so far were they from such a Just and fair procedure, that it was so managed as the two Ladies who ought to have been at the labour, for the Princess of *Denmark* did not come till the Child was dress'd.

Then as to those Protestant Ladies who were present in the room at the time of the pretended Birth, it was so ordered by the Kings Introducing men, that there was a necessity of covering the Queen, so that the said Ladies could not be

Witnesses

Witnesses to every thing that they ought to have seen, which gave, the Midwife an opportunity of managing the Cheat as she pleased; and thus instead of being able to depose that they saw the Child taken out of the Queens body, they could only say that they saw it taken out of the Bed, and that such things may be consistent with a Cheat is evident from the Instance in *Siderfin's Reports Temp. Car. II*; where we have an account of a Woman who pretended to be delivered in bed by a Midwife, but the Imposture was discovered afterward by the said Midwife, and the true Mother?

Then quickly after the pretended Birth, the Child is sent to *Richmond*, separate from the Queen; that she might be eas'd of the trouble of a forced fondness, which being continually to have been acted must needs at last have grown so Nauseous that it would have been Observed; whereas if the Child had been really her own her fondness would certainly never have admitted of such a separation; considering that he was her only Child, and one upon whose life

life the restitution of the Popish Religion did so much depend.

The next thing that occurs is the time and manner of taking the depositions to prove the reality of this pretended Prince's Birth. The time was after they had been charged with the Imposture all over Europe, and when the Prince of Orange was just ready to make his descent, whereas if the thing had been fair they had it in their Choice to have avoided that trouble by having impartial Eye Witnesses present *viz.* such as either or both of the Princesses or their deputies, whose Testimony would have satisfied the World.

Then as to the manner whereas Law and Reason require that when any thing is controverted the Opponent ought also to have Liberty to bring Witnesses, and to put Cross Interrogatories to the Defendants Evidence, here was no such thing practicable, most of the Witnesses were of the party tho of different Religions, many of them had their dependance on
C the

the Court and none of them durst swear any thing contrary to their humour without a manifest hazard of Life and Estate, especially when the K. was present to overawe them.

Then as to the Depositions themselves they are all of 'em such as may be consistent with a sham except that of the Midwife, who being a bigotted Papist and a tool fitted to the purpose, her depositions will neither hold good in Law nor Equity. But to come to particulars.

Q. *D.* was the first who gave her attestation but had no Oath administred to her, and all that she said was, that she was sent for to the Queens labour and stirred not from her till she was delivered of the Prince of *Wales*, but does not say that she was there all the time of the Labour, nor that she saw the said Prince really born of the Queens body.

Sir C — S — *hs* Affidavit relates to the Queens Conception, and he tells us of two Reckonings one from the 6th.
of

of *September* and the other from the 6th. of *October* following, which was plainly a design to correspond with other *Womens* reckonings, whose *Children* she intended to make use of, that if one miss'd the other might hit, and accordingly it happened as appears by *Mr. Fuller's Relation*, for one of them was brought to bed at *St. Albans* in her way from *Ireland* and the other was delivered at *St. James's*, at the very time when the *Queen* pretended to be in *Labour*.

M. T—ni an *Italian* who carried on the Cheat of the *Big-belly*, swears that on the 10th. of *June* in the Morning, the *Queen* being in *Pain* bid her send for the *Midwife*, *Ladies*, and *Servants*, after which she staid with the *Queen* till she was delivered of the *Prince of Wales*: This deponent does not say neither that she saw the *Prince* come from the *Queens* body, and gives strong presumptions of a Cheat; it being very strange that within an hour of the pretended *Labour* the *Queen* should have the *Midwife*, *Ladies*, and *Servants* all absent, so that it's plain
C 2 they

they were sent from about her on purpose, that there might not be too many Witnesses of the Imposture, and then when all things were prepared, they were sent for.

Madam D--n. Being one of those sent for from St. James's Chapel, swears that when she came she found the Queen all alone, who bid her get ready the Pallet Bed which stood in the next room, but it having never been Aired, she dissuaded the Queen from making use of it; she deposes farther that she saw fire carried into the Queens room in a Warming-pan to Warm the bed, and that Mrs. Wilks Warm'd it. Its plain from this deposition that the Queen was left alone which is wholly incredible had her Labour been real, and therefore must have been contrived on purpose for the secrecy of the Cheat. The story of the Warming-pan which was also covered, confirms the truth of the Assertion that the Child was brought in the same from the true Mother: Nor is it supposeable, if the Queen had been in such hard Labour

as

as they give out (and as is evident the true Mother had certainly been, seeing the Child was stunn'd) that she could have been in a Condition to rise and have her bed Warm'd; and then from Mrs. *Wilks* Warming the Bed it appears plain enough that the taking the Child out of the pan and putting it into the Bed was her province, which might easily be done, the Curtains being drawn and none about the Bed but the Conspirators. Then as to the Pallet bed, which had been most proper for the Queen if the pregnancy had been real, here's a Cunningly contrived excuse why it should not be made use of. And as to the fire in the Warming-pan there's none of the other Deponents who swears that they saw it, which its probable they would have done had it been to be seen, but as we noted before, the pan was covered so that she could not well see it.

S — d Another of the Deponents says that the Queen after some Lingring Pains said she feared she should not be brought to bed a great while, and the Midwife answered that she only wanted one
thorough

thorough Pain to bring the Child into the world.—to which the Queen answered, 'twas impossible the Child lies so high, and commanded the Deponent to lay her hand on her Belly.—She adds that a great Pain came at past nine of the Clock and the Queen was delivered, which she knew because Mrs. *Wilks* pluckt her by the Coat which was the Sign agreed on that the Queen was delivered and of a Boy. This Dialogue betwixt the Queen and the Midwife might be contrived on purpose to cover the Imposture, and the Deponent does not say whether she laid her hand upon the Queens naked belly, so that we are to suppose she laid her hand upon it no otherwise than thro' the Bedcloaths, or if she did she gives us no account what posture she found it in, and whereas she says that a great Pain came at past nine a Clock and the Queen was delivered; it must be observed that after Eight of the Clock the Queen was so well, that the King and all her Servants left her alone, so that after her beginning to feel pain and calling the people &c. It was not
above

above three Quarters of an hour ere she was brought to bed and yet she Skreems and they talk of Pains as one that had long and hard labour, tho' nothing is so inconsistent with her being delivered abed covered, none assisting or helping, tho' many standing by as in the most easie Labours, and the Child stunn'd as in the hardest. Then by the Midwife's plucking the Deponent by the Coat which was a Sign of the Queens being delivered of a Boy, it is apparent that the Deponent no nor other saw the Child born, but only taken out of the Bed where it was laid, Neither can any Midwife see of what Sex the Child is before the Burthen is drawn out, without detriment to the Woman brought to bed, which it's not supposable the Queen would hazard to satisfy the Midwife's Curiosity and therefore this Item must be by a foreknowledge. The C. of R.---deposes no more than that she saw the Prince of *Wales* when he was taken out of the bed which is consistent enough with a Cheat as hath been said already.

The

The Depositions of the C. of T—
Hen. Lady W--- and *Mrs. A. C--* are
 much the same.

The C. of *L---* d Deposes that she was
 not at the Labour, but was almost con-
 stantly with the Queen while she was with
 child, hath put on her Smock; seen the Milk
 run out of her Breast and felt her Belly,
 so that she is sure she could not be de-
 ceived. It is to be observed that this Lady
 does not swear she saw the Milk run out
 of the Queens Nipple, and its easie enough
 by applying a Spunge with milk to the
 Queens Breast to make milk drop thro
 her Shift in that part: or if she did real-
 ly see milk drop from the Breast, its
 known that there are Women who have
 milk in their Breasts that have not been
 pregnant for many years. Then as to the
 feeling of her Belly, she does not say when,
 or whether it was since the Jealousie of
 the Cheat became publick, and it appears
 by her being in Child-bed her self at the
 very time when the Queen pretended to
 be so, that she could not for a conside-
 rable

rable time before put on the Queen's Smock as she lay in Bed, without great inconveniency to her self: and the Queen might easily Counterfeit such a Bigness as was necessary to deceive the Deponent, considering the time she pretended to be gone with Child. Madam B---y's Deposition being of the same nature needs no other answer. Dame J---a W---e deposes that she put the after burden in a Basen of Water, which being done before the Drs. view'd it, gives just cause of suspicion that it was in order to prevent a discovery of its not having the natural warmth it should have had, if the Drs. had been minded to examine it.

Mrs. D----dy Swears that Mrs. W. the Midwife told her that immediately on the next pain the Queen would be delivered which accordingly she was, but says nothing of her having seen her delivered.

The Mar. of P---s Swears in the same manner as to the milk, and that she saw the Child taken out of the Bed; which

as has been said already is consistent enough with a Cheat.

The Lady B—— deposes that when she came, she found Mrs. *Wilks* sitting by the Bed-side with her hands in the Bed, which is the principal Evidence of a great many, and was certainly done to keep the Child from smothering. She deposes also as to the Midwives saying that the next great pain the Child would be born, whereupon the King called the Privy Counsellors in, and immediately the Queen shrieks, and the Prince was born: so that here's still nothing but what may be consistent with a Cheat, for neither she nor any of the Privy Counsellors saw him born, nor had they the liberty of looking in that place where the Child lay hid. Nor were there any of the Drs. that came time enough to be at the Labour.

It is also to be observed that there's a Contradiction betwixt the Evidence of Mrs. *W—s*, and that of this Deponent Mrs. *W.* would intimate that as soon as she cut the Navel string the Child cried:
The

The Navel string was cut in bed, and therefore it must by this reason cry in bed. But this Deponent B. says that she opened the Receiver (so that the Child was out of Bed) and not hearing the Child cry and seeing it lie black, she was afraid it was in a Convulsion fit.

Mrs. C——e deposes that she saw all that was to be seen after the Birth of a Child, that is an After-burthen and bloody Clouts, which were no doubt all of 'em conveyed into the Bed as the Child was, for she does not Swear that she saw the After-burthen taken from the Queen's Body.

The Earl of M——on, Says he found the Lord Craven waiting at the Queen's Bedchamber-door which was then shut ; and that just after the King opened it, and called the Deponent and the Lord Craven in. The Deponent askt his Majesty how the Queen was, who answered the Deponent, you are a Married-man and may know these matters, the Water is broke, or come away. Its observable

that there was no body in the Room when this is said to be, but Mrs. *W.* so that it depends wholly between the Queen, Mrs. *W.* and the King's saying so. He adds that all the Company were called into the Queen's Chamber, where he heard the Queen Groan, and presently after several loud Shreeks ; and heard them say the Queen was delivered. This is all nothing but hear-say ; he does not swear that he saw any thing : And as for the Shreeks and Groans it follows naturally, that seeing they counterfeited a Birth, they must also counterfeit the Pains. All that he says further to the point is that he saw the Midwife put her Hands and Arms in the Bed and fetch out a Child, whence it is evident that he did not see the Child born.

The E. of *H—n* says nothing material, but that the King said the Queen came according to her first reckoning ; and yet we find she was very ill prepared for it.

S—er deposes no more but that she was at such a Labour, and went with the Child into the little Bed-chamber and took a warm Napkin and laid on its Breast, believing the Child was not well; which was the very consequent effect of not cutting the Navel.

The E—s of M—fort and M—y swear only that they heard the Ladies say the Queen was brought to Bed, and that they verily believed it was the Queen's Child, which is so superficial that there's no need of any Answer.

La—y, So—-a, Bu—y, say she came not till after Nine, and being told the Child was born run to the Queen's Bedside, and heard the Queen say to the Midwife, pray Mrs. W—s, don't part the Child, which is nothing at all material.

The next thing to be considered is the not cutting the Navel string, which kept the Child from crying in the Bed or Warming-pan; for the Navel-string by a natural ordination of Nature keeps the
 Chil

Child from opening the mouth, nor so long as the Navel-string is uncut has the Child any occasion of the mouth, considering that he receives nourishment by that as we do by the Mouth, and till he was deprived of that he could not do any office that the mouth is Instrumental to, so that notwithstanding it is an impracticable thing not to cut the Navel string, yet they passed over that as being indeed obliged to do it to keep the Child quiet, and by this means also they shewed the afterburden in a more identified manner of a late Birth (which they were obliged to) than had the Burden been parted and not left fastened to the Child, for had they cut it before, the Blood would either have run out, or retired and made that part from whence it went cold, and much unlike the other.

The D. of Le——x, Mrs. Ma——l, Dame Is. Wo——ch. and Lady P——w do all of them Depose that they saw milk of-ten on her Majesties Smock, &c. which has been answered already——And the latter Swears that she felt the Child stir
in

in the Queens Belly ; but does not tell us whether she did really feel the Queens naked Belly or only thro the Cloths.

Mrs. P---se Swears she heard the Q. Cry out, saw the afterburden and by the washing of the Linen knew the Q. was in the same Condition that other Women use to be in on the like occasion ; which as has been said already might all of them easily be counterfeited, and there's no doubt but the Linen made use of by the real Mother might be pretended to come from the Queen.

The Lord G---n deposes that he was called into the Bed Chamber and stood near the Chimney where he heard the Queen Cry. Coll. G---n deposes that the King called them into the Bed Chamber after that he and several Lords of the Council had waited about half an hour, whence it appears that they dar'd not to approach till the King called. And Immediately after the Queen cried out Extreemly and said, Oh I die, I die, you kill me, you kill me, then presently Mrs.

D---n

D---n made this Deponent the sign that the Child was born. The Lord F---m waited on the Queen Dowager to Saint James's and led her into the Q. Consort's Bed Chamber then went into the next room and heard the Queen Crie out several times, and afterwards saw the Prince as a Child newly born. Sir St. F---x's the Earl of M---ves's E. of Pet---b's A---l's E. Su---d's and Lord Geff---y's depositions all of 'em lay the stress on hearing the Queen crie out and seeing the Child foul, and as the latter says reeking, all which is consistent enough with a Cheat, for the Child might be brought in that Condition from the true Mother's Apartments and yet appear as they have deposed, Dr. W---ly deposes he was present when the Prince was born, but does not say he saw him born, he says likewise he saw him foul and the after-burthen, and that he and other Physicians took two drops of blood from the Navel string and gave it the Child in a spoonfull of Black-Cherry water by the Queens Command. Dr. Sc---b says he found the Q.

in

in good Condition, but weary and panting (which it was easie for her to counterfeit.) And that the above said Medicine of giving the Child some drops of Blood from its own Navel-string being mentioned among the Ladies, he consulted Sir T. W——y and the other Physicians, who allowed it as conceiving it no way dangerous, which proves the falsehood of Mrs. W——s and D——e's Assertion, who said that it was administred at the desire and advice of the Physicians.

Sir W. W——ve deposes that her Majesty took astringent Medicines during the time of her being with Child to prevent miscarriage; but does not swear that he saw her take them. The like is to be said as to Mr. St——ll——d's preparing Restraining Medicines for the Queen; seeing he does not swear that he saw her take them.

Dr. B——y's Deposition is only that he saw the Child in Mrs. Labady's lap, and the Navel-string hanging down towards the Virile parts, which is nothing at all

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to the purpose: And now having gone thro all the Depositions, I shall conclude with this Observation upon the whole, *viz.* That those that gave them in were for the most part partial, unfit or illegal persons; and their Examination manag'd with apparent design and partiality, so that if they had been really more positive and particular than they are, it could not have been sustained as Lawful Evidence.

Then if all this be compared with Mr. Fuller's Discovery, the Imposture can no longer remain a doubt.

The Substance of his Discovery is thus, That in May 1688, the Countess of Tyrconel, brought over with her from Ireland in the Monmouth Yacht, Captain Wright Commander, two Gentlewomen bigg with Child, the first was brought to Bed at St. Albans in her way to London, but the 2d whose name was Mrs. Gray, was conveyed to the Pallace of St. James's, and Lodg'd in two private Rooms over or within the Lady Strickland's

land's Lodgings in the narrow Gallery, between the Queen's Apartment and the Great Chapel : In these Lodgings this Mrs. *Gray* was delivered on *Sunday Morning* the 10th of *June*, the same day and but a little time before the Queen pretended to be delivered. About the latter end of *June*, this young Gentlewoman was removed to the Marchioness of *Powis's* Apartments, in the same Gallery, the Marchioness being then Governess to the pretended Prince, and Mrs. *Grey* was at the same time committed also to her Charge and Care.

At that very time Mr. *Fuller* being Page to the Marchioness, he did by her command attend Mrs. *Grey* constantly, and supplied her with all necessaries ; she was very little visited by any but the Marchioness, and some of her Women on proper occasions ; she very seldom desired to stir over the threshold of her own Lodgings, except sometimes to visit the pretended Prince, which she did with a particular Zeal and Delight. Mr. *Fuller* constantly attending

her thither and back again, he observed that nothing was so warmly fond of the Infant as her self, and when as a peculiar favour she was permitted to take him in her Arms, her Kisses and Embraces were more than usually tender and Passionate.

About the middle of *July* following when her strength was improved, it was thought fit by some authority from Court she should be transported into *France*, and accordingly Mr. *Fuller*, one Father *Sabran* and one Mrs. *Jones* attended her to *Dover*; she exprest a great deal of trouble before she went, and the like on her way, as being compelled to visit *France* against her Inclination; and when she took her farewell of the pretended young Prince she betrayed an extraordinary Concern, and burst forth into Tears. She was met at *Dover* by one Father *Grey* a Priest, who pretended to be her Brother and Embarked for *Calis*, in order to be conveyed to the Convent of *Benedictin Nuns* at *Paris*, she having been in a Nunnery in *Ireland* before.

Mr.

Mr. *Fuller* being after this preferred to the Queen's Service, he went over to *France* with her Majesty and the supposed Prince at the Revolution; and the Queen putting great trust in him upon the Marchioness of *Powis's* Recommendation, in *February* 1689, her Majesty sent for him to *St. Germain's* one *Sunday* night to her Chamber; where she kept being as 'twas reported indisposed, by some Fright, her Majesty told him that he must prepare immediately to go for *England* with Letters to the Lord *Montgomery* and others about extraordinary business. She did accordingly give him her Letters, telling him that it was a matter that nearly concern'd the K. and her self, and if he should happen by a strict search to be obliged to throw his Letters into the Sea or otherwise she gave him a Ring, which he was to deliver to the Lord *Montgomery*, by way of Credentials for what he had to say to him by word of Mouth, which was to tell him that the same Woman which came from *Ireland* with the Lady *Tyrconnel*

connet in May 1688, was stolen out of
 the Nunnery in *Paris*, where she was
 kept (there having been a breach in the
 Garden-walls) and that it was the opini-
 on of the French Court that she had been
 assisted by some of the Prince of *Orange's*
 Friends in *Paris*, to make her escape
 from thence, in order to come for *Eng-*
land. She Commanded him also to
 tell the Lord *Montgomery* that the
French King had taken all possible care
 to prevent her going off, but least his
 Endeavours might prove ineffectual it
 was her desire that immediately after
 Mr. *Fuller's* Arrival in *England* the *Ld.*
Montgomery and others should take care
 to place people on the Coast of *England*
 that might inform them when she Land-
 ed, and then they were positively com-
 manded to use all Endeavours to get
 her dispatched to prevent whatever
 designs she might pretend to. Mr. *Ful-*
ler having received his orders set for-
 ward for *England* and came as far as
Abbeville where he delivered a Letter
 to *Father Peters* requiring him to go
 to *St. Omers* to observe whether or no
 the

the Woman might come that way in order to her imbarquing for *England*, but Mr. *Crane* Gentleman Usher to the late Q. arriving in the mean time with a Counter order commanding him to return to *St. Germans*, the Q. told him that the lost sheep was found at a private house in *Paris*, and was now under the care of the Countess of *Suffex*.

The next day Mr. *Fuller* and Father *Sabran* went in one of the Queens Coaches to bring the Countess and Mrs. *Grey* to *St. Germans*, where the latter was conveyed privately to the Queen by Mr. *Fuller*, and she staid in her Majesties Chamber, together with the Marchioness of *Powis*, the Countess of *Suffex* and others above an hour, and was afterwards conveyed to a private Apartment belonging to the Lady *Powis* where she continued a day or two, after which the late Queen and the whole Court went to visit the *French* King at *Marli* three miles from *St. Germans*, and that same Evening Mr. *Fuller*, Father *Sabran*, the Countess of *Suffex*

sex and Mrs. Grey went thither in the Prince's Coach with six Horses and were conveyed to a room belonging to the Archbishop of *Paris*, while the Countess went publickly to wait upon the *French* King and the late Queen; after which Mr. *Fuller*, Father *Sabran*, and Mrs. Grey were conducted privately to the *French* King's Backstairs, the poor Woman Lamenting her hard fate meanwhile, which she said was occasioned by her last being in *England*, she grieved so excessively that she fainted several times before they could get her to the *French* Kings apartment, whither she was conducted by a Jesuit, and where she continued about half an hour with the *French* King and the late Queen; being brought down again by that same Jesuit, she wept bitterly and told Father *Sabran* and Mr. *Fuller*, that now she must take her everlasting farewell of them, and so she was carried away by the said Jesuit, and never more seen nor heard of by Mr. *Fuller* tho' he made most diligent Enquiry after her at all the *English*, *Scots* and *Irish* Nunneries in
Paris

Paris and other places where he had great acquaintance, and Father *Sabrat* who was Chaplain to the pretended Prince and is now his Tutor, did frankly tell Mr. *Fuller* that he believed she would not be alive the day following, nor was it fit she should live.

He adds that besides his own knowledge in this affair there have been several Letters and Papers found in Mrs. *Labadie's* Fathers Trunk relating to Mrs. *Grey* and the whole Intrigue, besides several Corroborating proofs from divers persons of quality in *Ireland*, and others; as also the Captain that brought her over from *Ireland*, and him that carried her over to *France*.

As to his not publishing his Narrative sooner, he answers, that it was laid before the King and Queen in 1690. that many others have been examined in this matter, whose depositions agree with his, and that the Lord *Preston's* and Mr. *Crone's* Confessions upon Oath corroborate his, but that the Lord N—
F would

would not suffer him to Print his own defence, and did also prevent the printing of Madam *Labadies* Letters, notwithstanding the Queens Command, pretending they were mislaid.

To Conclude then, it's evident that all these things being laid together they amount to as full and Concluding a demonstration of the Imposture of the pretended Prince of *Wales* as the thing is capable of, except the parties concerned should actually confess it. The bringing of this Mrs. *Grey* bigg with Child from *Ireland* and her being brought to bed in St. *James's* at the very time when the Queen pretended to be brought to bed confirms all the Exceptions made against the Evidence in the foregoing sheets, and seeing there's none of the depositions but what may consist with a Cheat except Mr. *Wilks's* who was a tool fitted to their purpose, it is the strongest Confirmation Imaginable that all the steps of the Imposture here related are certainly true.

But

But the Imposture appears still in more lively Colours when we compare the former part of this History with Mr. Fuller's Narrative, for if Mrs. Grey was not the Mother of the pretended Prince, why should she above all others have the Privilege of hugging him, why should she have discovered so much concern at leaving him, why should the late Queen be in such a Mortal fright at her escaping out of the Nunnery at Paris, why should she Imagine that the Prince of Orange's friends contributed to that Escape, why ~~should such bloody and positive orders~~ have been given for her destruction, and such care taken to prevent her arrival in *England* or at *Whitehall*, and why when found again, should the *French* King have been so much concerned in the matter as to Examine her, and why should such bloody Expressions have dropt from Father *Sabran's* mouth as that he believed she would not be alive next day, and that it was not fit she should live, if they were not Conscious to themselves that she was the

true Mother and that therefore it was their Interest to prevent any possibility of her making a discovery, the fear of which had put them into such disorder, and the Consequences of which might have been so dangerous to them so that upon the whole there's no man who is not possess'd with invincible prejudice but must needs be convinced of the imposture designed to be put upon the Nation in this affair.

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